

## NOXIOUS-INSECT REPELLENT

## Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to noxious-insect repellents comprising a compound which is substantially odorless and has an extremely excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

## Background Art

10 As a noxious-insect repellent for protecting bodies from noxious-insects such as mosquitoes, flies and the like, a preparation applied to the skin which contains N,N-diethyltoluamide has so far been extensively used. Additionally, it has been known that p-menthane-3,8-diol  
15 and 8-hydroxy-p-menthan-3-one have a strong insect-repelling effect (Japanese Patent Application Kokai Nos. 60-199,804 and 5-173,104) and that 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol and 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclohexanol also have a similar repelling effect (U.S. Patent Specification No.  
20 2,407,205). However, problems have been posed such that N,N-diethyltoluamide has a peculiar offensive odor and p-menthane-3,8-diol, 8-hydroxy-p-menthan-3-one, 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol or 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclohexanol lacks durability. Therefore, development of novel noxious-  
25 insect repellents has been expected.

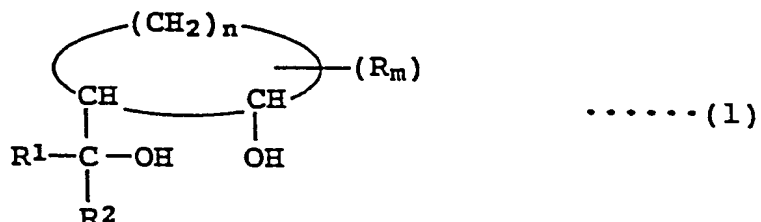
The present invention has been accomplished under these circumstances. The object of the present invention is to provide noxious-insect repellents which have no peculiar offensive odor and exhibit an excellent noxious-  
30 insect repelling effect and durability.

## Disclosure of Invention

We, the inventors, as a result of assiduous studies conducted in order to achieve the above object, have  
35 succeeded in synthesizing substantially odorless compounds having an excellent noxious-insect repelling

effect and durability, and thus accomplished the present invention.

Namely, the first embodiment of the present invention is a noxious-insect repellent which contains 0.1-90% by weight, based on the total weight, of at least one of 2-(1-hydroxy-alkyl)-cycloalkanols represented by the following general structural formula (1):



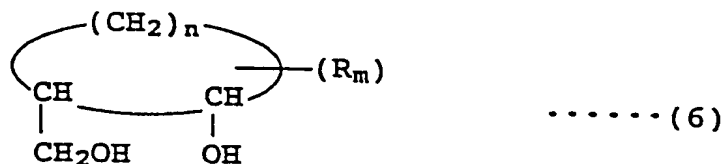
wherein  $n$  is an integer of 3-10,  $\text{R}^1$  is hydrogen or a straight-chain saturated hydrocarbon radical having 1-6 carbon atoms;  $\text{R}^2$  is hydrogen or methyl group;  $\text{R}_m$  represents  $m$  of the same or different, straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated, hydrocarbon radicals  $\text{R}$  which, as a substituent group, can be bonded to carbocyclic atoms;  $m$  is an integer of 0-8, provided that  $m$  should be at least 1 when either one of  $\text{R}^1$  or  $\text{R}^2$  is an alkyl group and  $m$  should be at least 2 when both the  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are alkyl groups; the sum of the carbon atoms of  $\text{R}_m$  does not exceed 8; and, further, when  $n$  is 4,  $\text{R}$  may be an isopropylidene group which intramolecularly bridges between the third and sixth carbocyclic atoms.

Among the above 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanols, preferred are 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclohexanol derivatives represented by the following general structural formula (2):



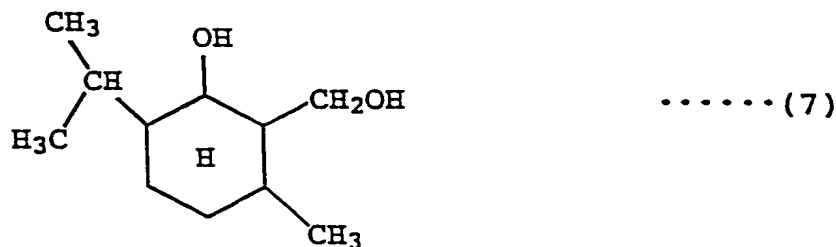


wherein  $n$ ,  $m$ ,  $R_m$  and  $R^1$  are the same as above;  
 particularly, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-cycloalkanols represented  
 by the following general structural formula (6):



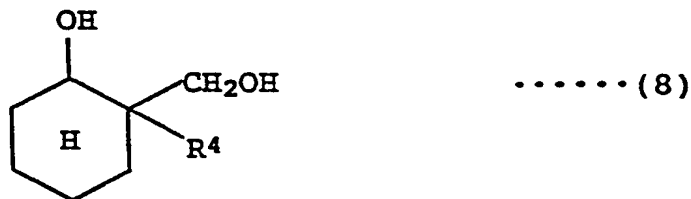
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wherein  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $R_m$  are the same as above; and inter alia  
 2-(hydroxymethyl)-3-methyl-6-isopropyl-cyclohexanol  
 represented by the following chemical structural formula  
 (7):



25

Furthermore, among the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cyclo-  
 alkanols represented by the general structural formula  
 (5), particularly preferred are 2-(1-hydroxymethyl)-  
 cyclohexanol derivatives represented by the following  
 general structural formula (8):



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wherein  $R^4$  is a straight-chain or branched, saturated or  
 unsaturated, hydrocarbon radical having 1-8 carbon atoms;  
 and 2-(1-hydroxymethyl)-cyclopentanol derivatives

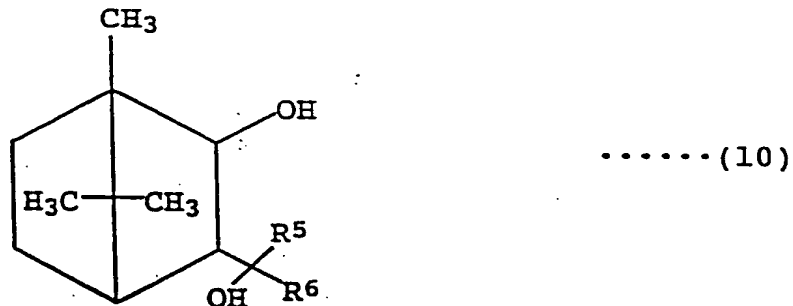
represented by the following general structural formula (9):



10 wherein  $R^4$  is the same as above.

Furthermore, preferred examples of the present invention include 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-borneol derivatives represented by the following general structural formula (10) which, in the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanols represented by the general structural formula (1), is specified by defining  $n$  as 4 to form a 6-membered carbocycle and  $R_m$  as an isopropylidene group intramolecularly bridging between the third and sixth carbocyclic atoms:

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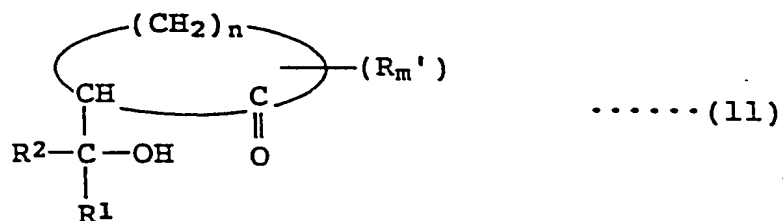


wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are hydrogens or lower alkyl groups having at most 3 carbon atoms and the sum of the carbon atoms of  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is 0-3.

The most preferable noxious-insect repellents of the above first embodiment of the present invention contain 0.1-90%, preferably 3-20%, by weight, based on the total weight, of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanols

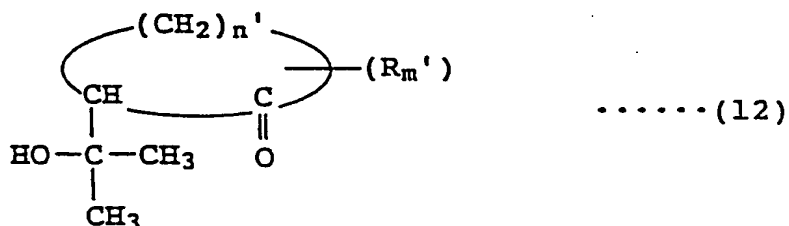
represented by the formulae (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10).

The second embodiment of the present invention is a noxious-insect repellent which contains 0.1-90% by weight, based on the total weight, of at least one of 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanones represented by the following general structural formula (11):



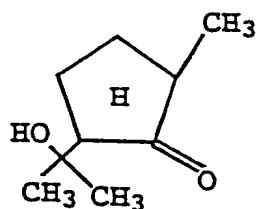
wherein  $n$ ,  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are the same as above;  $\text{R}_m'$  represents  $m'$  of the same or different, straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated, hydrocarbon radicals  $\text{R}$  which, as a substituent group, can be bonded to carbocyclic atoms;  $m'$  is an integer of 0-8, provided that  $m'$  should be at least 2 when  $n$  is at least 4 and both the  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are alkyl groups; the sum of the carbon atoms of  $\text{R}_m'$  does not exceed 12; and, further, when  $n$  is 4,  $\text{R}$  may be an isopropylidene group which intramolecularly bridges between the third and sixth carbocyclic atoms.

Among the above compounds represented by the formula (11) that are contained in the noxious-insect repellents, preferably used are 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-cycloalkanone derivatives represented by the following general structural formula (12):



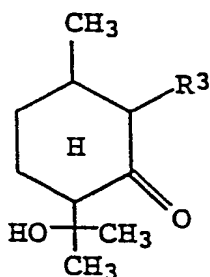
wherein  $n'$  is an integer of 3 or 4; when  $n'$  is 3,  $m'$  is at least 1; and when  $n'$  is 4,  $m'$  is at least 2.

Among the 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-cycloalkanone derivatives represented by the above formula (12), further particularly preferred is 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone represented by the following chemical formula (13) and 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclohexanone derivatives represented by the following chemical formula (14):



.....(13)

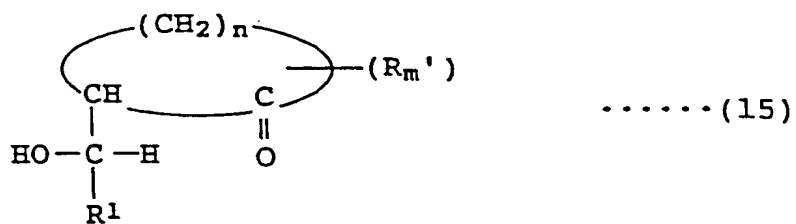
15 and



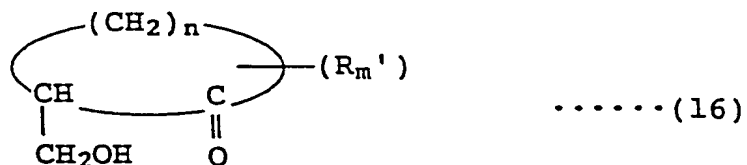
.....(14)

25 wherein  $R^3$  is the same as above.

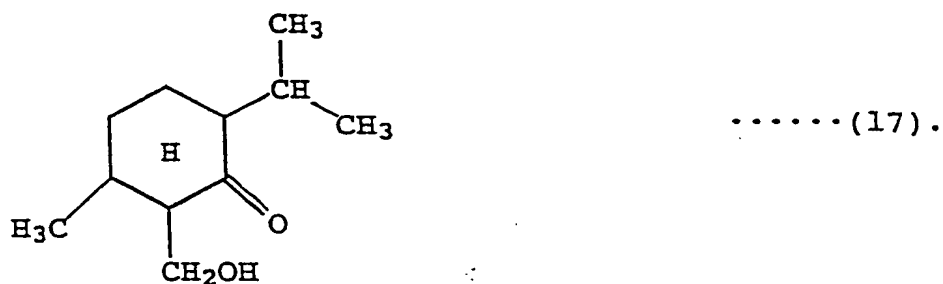
Among the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanones represented by the above general structural formula (11), further preferred are 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanones represented by the following general structural formula (15) and 2-(hydroxymethyl)-cycloalkanones represented by the following general structural formula (16), particularly, 2-(1-hydroxymethyl)-3-methyl-6-isopropyl-cyclohexanone represented by the following chemical structural formula (17):



wherein  $n$ ,  $m'$ ,  $\text{R}_m'$  and  $\text{R}^1$  are the same as above;



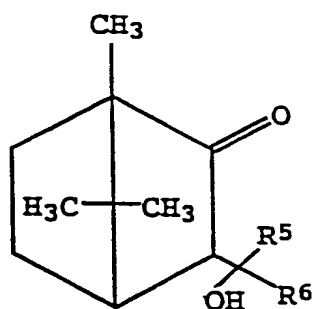
15 wherein  $n$ ,  $m'$  and  $\text{R}_m'$  are the same as above; and



25 The preferred examples of the present invention include 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-camphor derivatives represented by the following general structural formula (18) which, in the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanones represented by the foregoing general formula (11), is specified by defining  $n$  as 4 to form a 6-membered carbocycle and  $\text{R}_m'$  as an isopropylidene group intramolecularly bridging between the third and sixth carbocyclic atoms:

35





.....(18).

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wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are the same as above.

The most preferred second embodiment of the present invention are noxious-insect repellents containing  
 15 0.1-90%, preferably 3-20%, by weight, based on the total weight, of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of the compounds represented by the above chemical structural formulae (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17) and (18).

20 The construction of the present invention will be explained in detail hereinafter.

The 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5,6-dimethyl-cyclohexanol shown by the chemical structural formula (3) which falls in the scope of the above general structural formulae (1)  
 25 and (2), that is, p-menthane-2-methyl-3,8-diol (referred to as "MMD" hereinafter), can be obtained by admixing 2,3,7-trimethyl-6-octenal (referred to as "TO" hereinafter) with an aqueous solution of an acid, such as sulfuric acid or the like, while stirring.

30 Alternatively, the 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-6-methylene-cyclohexanol shown by the chemical structural formula (4), that is, p-menthane-2-methylene-3,8-diol (referred to as "MMED" hereinafter), can be obtained by admixing 3,7-dimethyl-2-methylene-6-octenal (referred to  
 35 as "DMO" hereinafter) with an aqueous solution of an acid such as sulfuric acid or the like, while stirring.

It has been known that both the 2,3,7-trimethyl-6-octenal (TO) and 3,7-dimethyl-2-methylene-6-octenal (DMO) are compounds which can easily be obtained from citronellal (USP No. 3,463,818). Both the MMD and MMED  
5 obtained by the above synthesizing process are colorless, transparent, oily substances having substantially no odor.

The 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclohexanol derivatives shown by the general structural formula (2),  
10 which are used in the present invention, i.e., p-menthane-2-alkyl-3,8-diol derivatives, can be obtained by admixing 2-alkyl-3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal with an aqueous solution of an acid such as sulfuric acid or the like, while stirring. It has been known that the  
15 2-alkyl-3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal, which is a starting material for producing the p-menthane-2-alkyl-3,8-diol, can easily be obtained from citronellal (Summary Report of Lectures, presented in 35th Symposium on Perfume, Terpene & Essential Oil Chemistry, p. 62, 1991).

20 The p-menthane-2-alkyl-3,8-diol derivatives obtained by the above synthesizing process are colorless, transparent, oily substances having substantially no odor.

The above p-menthane-2-alkyl-3,8-diol derivatives  
25 include, for example:

p-menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-propyl-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-butyl-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-pentyl-3,8-diol,  
30 p-menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-isopropyl-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-(3-methylbutyl)-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-(3-butenyl)-3,8-diol,  
35 p-menthane-2-(cis-3-hexenyl)-3,8-diol,  
p-menthane-2-octyl-3,8-diol,  
and the like.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-2-alkyl-cyclohexanols shown by the general formula (8) falling in the scope of the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanol derivatives shown by the above general structural formula (1), which are applied in the present invention, can be produced by a manufacturing process wherein 2-ethoxycarbonyl cyclohexanone obtained from cyclohexanone by a conventional process is reacted with an alkylbromide to provide 2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-alkyl-cyclohexanone which is then reduced by using lithium borohydride as a reducing agent (Organic Synthesis, Vol. 47, p. 20, 1967).

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclohexanol derivatives obtained by the above synthesizing process are colorless, transparent, oily substances having substantially no odor.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclohexanol derivatives to be employed in the present invention include compounds derived by adding a saturated straight-chain or branched alkyl group having 1-12 carbon atoms to the second carbocyclic atom of a 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclohexanol, such as:

2-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-propyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-butyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-hexyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-decyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-dodecyl-cyclohexanol,  
and the like.

The substituent alkyl group at the second carbon atom is preferred to have about 1-8 carbon atoms in view of the volatility of the compounds.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-2-alkyl-cyclopentanol derivatives shown by the general formula (9) falling in the scope of the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cyclopentanol derivatives shown by the

above general structural formula (1), which are applied in the present invention, can be produced by a manufacturing process wherein 2-ethoxycarbonyl-cyclopentanone obtained from cyclopentanone by a conventional process is reacted with an alkylbromide to provide 2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-alkyl-cyclopentanone which is then reduced by using lithium borohydride as a reducing agent (Organic Synthesis, Vol. 47, p. 20, 1967).

It has been reported that 2-hydroxy-2-nonyl-cyclopentanol, as an intermediate of synthesis, was isolated by the above process. However, there has never been disclosed that this compound has a noxious-insect repelling effect (Chem. Pharm. Bull., p. 3047, Vol. 29, 1981).

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclopentanol derivatives obtained by the above synthesizing process are colorless, transparent, oily substances having substantially no odor.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclopentanol derivatives of the formula (9) to be employed in the present invention include compounds derived by adding a saturated straight-chain or branched alkyl group having 1-12 carbon atoms to the second carbocyclic atom of a 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclopentanol, such as:

2-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-propyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-butyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-hexyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-decyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-dodecyl-cyclopentanol,  
and the like.

The substituent alkyl group at the second carbocyclic atom is preferred to have about 1-8 carbon atoms in view of the volatility of the compounds.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-3-methyl-6-isopropyl-cyclohexanol, that is, 2-hydroxymethyl-menthol (referred to as "HMMO" hereinafter) shown by the chemical formula (7), which is applied in the present invention, can be produced by a manufacturing process wherein

5 2-ethoxycarbonyl-menthone is obtained from menthone and diethyl carbonate, and then reduced.

The HMMO obtained by the above synthesizing process is a colorless, transparent, oily substance having

10 substantially no odor.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cycloalkanol derivatives shown by the general structural formula (6), which are employed in the present invention, can be produced by reducing, with lithium borohydride, a 2-ethoxycarbonyl

15 cycloalkanone which has been obtained by a conventional process from a cycloalkanone comprising a straight-chain or branched, saturated, substituent hydrocarbon radical having 0-8 total carbon atoms added to a carbocyclic atom thereof (Organic Synthesis, Vol. 47, p. 20, 1967).

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cycloalkanol derivatives obtained by the above synthesizing process is a colorless, transparent, oily substance having

20 substantially no odor.

The 2-hydroxymethyl-cycloalkanol derivatives of the formula (6), which are employed in the present invention, include 2-hydroxymethyl-cycloalkanols comprising a

25 5-12-membered carbocycle and such compounds further comprising at least one saturated, straight-chain or branched alkyl substituent group having 1-8 total carbon atoms added to the carbocyclic atoms thereof, such as:

2-hydroxymethyl-3-methyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-3-ethyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4-propyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-cyclopentanol,  
35 2-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanol,

2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-6-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-6-(sec-butyl)-cyclohexanol,  
5 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-amyl)-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4,5-dimethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-3,3,5-trimethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclohexanol,  
10 2-hydroxymethyl-cycloheptanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclooctanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-cyclododecanol,  
and the like.

15 The manufacturing process of the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-  
cycloalkanol derivatives to be employed in the present  
invention is not specifically limited. The  
2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanol derivatives can be  
produced by reducing, with a reducing agent such as  
20 lithium borohydride, a 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanone  
derivative which has been obtained by a conventional  
process from an aldehyde and a 2-bromocycloalkanone  
derivative comprising a straight-chain or branched,  
saturated substituent hydrocarbon radical having 0-8  
25 total carbon atoms added to the carbocyclic atom thereof  
(J. Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 89, p. 5727, 1967).

The above 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanol  
derivatives include 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanols  
comprising a 5-12-membered carbocycle and these compounds  
30 further comprising at least one saturated, straight-chain  
or branched alkyl substituent group having 0-8 total  
carbon atoms added to the carbocyclic atoms thereof, such  
as:

2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-cyclopentanol,  
35 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-3-ethyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4-propyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-(1-hydroxypropyl)-4-ethyl-cyclopentanol,

2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxyamyl)-5-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-6-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-4-ethyl-cyclohexanol,  
5 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-6-methyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-6-isopropyl-  
cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-4-isopropyl-cyclohexanol,  
10 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4,5-dimethyl-cyclohexanol,  
2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-cycloheptanol,  
2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclooctanol,  
2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-cyclooctanol,  
15 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclodecanol,  
and the like.

The 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-borneol derivatives shown by  
the general formula (10), to be employed in the present  
invention, can be regarded as a specific structure which,  
20 in the 2-(1-hydroxyisoalkyl)-6-methyl-hexanol falling in  
the scope of the general formula (1), is specified by  
defining n as 4 and the third and sixth carbocyclic atoms  
thereof are intramolecularly bridged with an  
isopropylidene group. These are known compounds. These  
25 compounds can be produced by reducing, with a reducing  
agent such as lithium aluminum hydride, sodium  
borohydride or the like, 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-camphor  
derivatives which can be prepared according to the  
process disclosed in J. Org. Chem. Vol. 56, p. 378-387  
30 (1991).

The 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-borneol derivatives to be  
employed in the present invention include:

3-(1-hydroxymethyl)-borneol,  
3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol,  
35 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol,  
3-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-borneol,  
3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol,

3-(1-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)-borneol, and  
3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-borneol.

These compounds are substantially odorless.

Among the 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-cycloalkanone  
5 derivatives of the general structural formula (12) which  
fall in the scope of the above general structural formula  
(11), the 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone  
shown by the chemical formula (13) can be produced by  
oxidizing 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanol,  
10 which can be prepared according to the process disclosed  
in Japanese Patent Application Kokai No. 3-250,533, with  
a salt or oxide of a metal, such as chromium, manganese,  
silver or the like, or an organic oxidizing agent  
(dimethyl sulfoxide or the like). The thus obtained  
15 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone is a  
substantially odorless, pale yellow, oily substance.

Similarly, the 8-hydroxy-p-menthan-3-one derivatives  
shown by the general formula (14) which fall in the scope  
of the chemical formula (12) can be produced by  
20 oxidizing, with a salt or oxide of a metal, such as  
chromium, manganese, silver or the like, a metal oxide  
thereof or an organic oxidizing agent (dimethyl sulfoxide  
or the like), a diol which can be prepared by admixing a  
3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal derivative having a substituent  
25 hydrocarbon radical at the second carbon atom thereof  
with an aqueous solution of an acid such as sulfuric acid  
or the like, while stirring. The thus obtained  
8-hydroxy-p-menthan-3-one derivatives are substantially  
odorless, colorless and transparent, oily substances.

30 The above 8-hydroxy-p-menthan-3-one derivatives  
include:

8-hydroxy-2-methyl-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-methylene-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-ethyl-p-menthan-3-one,  
35 8-hydroxy-2-propyl-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-isopropyl-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-butyl-p-menthan-3-one,



8-hydroxy-2-isobutyl-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-hexyl-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-(2-ethylhexyl)-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-(2-propenyl)-p-menthan-3-one,  
5 8-hydroxy-2-(3-pentenyl)-p-menthan-3-one,  
8-hydroxy-2-(2-propenyl)-p-menthan-3-one,  
and the like.

The manufacturing process of the 2-hydroxymethyl-  
cycloalkanone derivatives shown in the general structural  
10 formula (16) which are employed in the present invention  
is not specifically limited. The 2-hydroxymethyl-  
cycloalkanone derivatives can be produced by reducing  
selectively an ethoxycarbonyl group of a 2-ethoxycarbonyl  
cycloalkanone derivative which has been obtained by a  
15 conventional process from a cycloalkanone comprising a  
straight-chain or branched, saturated substituent  
hydrocarbon radical having 0-12 total carbon atoms added  
to a carbocyclic atom thereof (Chem. Pharm. Bull.,  
Vol. 29, No. 10, p. 3047, 1981).

20 The 2-hydroxymethyl-cycloalkanone derivatives of the  
general structural formula (16) include 2-hydroxymethyl-  
cycloalkanone comprising a 5-12-membered carbocycle and  
such compounds further comprising at least one saturated,  
straight-chain or branched, substituent hydrocarbon  
25 radical having 0-12 total carbon atoms added to the  
carbocyclic atom thereof, such as:

2-hydroxymethyl-3-methyl-cyclopentanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-3-ethyl-cyclopentanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4-propyl-cyclopentanone,  
30 2-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-cyclopentanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclohexanone,  
35 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-6-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-6-(sec-butyl)-cyclohexanone,

2-hydroxymethyl-4-amyl-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-4,5-dimethyl-cyclohexanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-cycloheptanone,  
5 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclooctanone,  
2-hydroxymethyl-cyclododecanone,  
and the like.

These compounds are substantially odorless.

10 The 2-(hydroxymethyl)-3-methyl-6-isopropyl-  
cyclohexanone shown in the chemical formula (17) which is  
employed in the present invention, that is,  
2-hydroxymethyl-menthone (referred to as "HMMT"  
hereinafter), can be manufactured by heating, while  
15 stirring, menthone and formaldehyde in methanol in the  
presence of potassium carbonate.

According to the above synthesizing process, the  
HMMT that is a substantially odorless and colorless,  
transparent, oily substance is produced.

20 The manufacturing process of the 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-  
cycloalkanone derivatives shown by the general structural  
formula (15) which are employed in the present invention,  
is not specifically limited. The 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-  
cycloalkanone derivatives can be produced according to a  
25 conventional process from a 2-bromocycloalkanone  
derivative having a straight-chain or branched, saturated  
substituent hydrocarbon radical comprising 0-12 total  
carbon atoms added to a carbocyclic atom thereof and an  
aldehyde (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., Vol. 89, p. 5727, 1967).

30 The 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanone derivatives  
include 2-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-cycloalkanones comprising a  
5-12-membered carbocycle and such compounds further  
comprising at least one saturated, straight-chain or  
branched, substituent hydrocarbon radical of 0-12 total  
35 carbon atoms added to the carbocyclic atom(s) thereof,  
such as:

2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-cyclopentanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-3-ethyl-cyclopentanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyhexyl)-4-propyl-cyclopentanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxypropyl)-4-ethyl-cyclopentanone,  
 5 2-(1-hydroxyamyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3,5-dimethyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-6-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-1-ethyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
 10 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-6-methyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-6-isopropyl-  
 cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-4-isopropyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanone,  
 15 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4,5-dimethyl-cyclohexanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-cycloheptanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclooctanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-cyclooctanone,  
 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclodecanone,  
 20 and the like.

These compounds are substantially odorless.

The 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-camphor derivatives of the  
 general structural formula (18), which are employed in  
 the present invention, can be regarded as a specific  
 25 structure which, in the 2-(1-hydroxy-isoalkyl)-6-methyl-  
 hexanone shown by the general structural formula (13), is  
 specified by defining n as 4 and the third and sixth  
 carbocyclic atoms thereof are intramolecularly bridged  
 with an isopropylidene group. These are known compounds.  
 30 These compounds can be manufactured according to the  
 process disclosed in J. Org. Chem., Vol. 56, p. 378-387  
 (1991). However, the manufacturing process is not  
 specifically limited.

Such 3-(1-hydroxyalkyl)-camphor derivatives include:  
 35 3-(1-hydroxymethyl)-camphor,  
 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor,  
 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-camphor,

3-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-camphor,  
3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor,  
3-(1-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)-camphor, and  
3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor.

5 These compounds are substantially odorless.

There are several stereoisomers to be applied to the present invention. However, when they are used as a noxious-insect repellent, they can be in either a singular stereoisomeric form or a mixture. From these  
10 compounds, cis and trans forms can be isolated by a column treatment or the like and separated as crystals. All of these isomers have an excellent repelling effect against noxious-insects such as mosquitoes.

These compounds to be used in the present invention  
15 are all substantially odorless.

Noxious-insect repellent compositions in various dosage forms can be prepared by blending the above-described compound as an active ingredient with a base of cosmetics or pharmaceuticals which are usually applied to  
20 human bodies or animals. They can be formulated in, for example, lotions, aerosols, milky lotions, creams or the like. These compounds can be further incorporated with other noxious-insect repellents, antioxidants, UV-absorbers, humectants or other additives.

25 The above compounds or the above prepared compositions of the present invention can be applied directly to human bodies or animals. Besides, substrates, such as sheets, films, nets or the like, which have preliminarily been treated with the above  
30 compound or composition by means of application, impregnation or blending, can also be used.

The quantity of the above compounds to be formulated in the noxious-insect repellents depends upon the dosage form, usage or other conditions. However, it is  
35 preferred to be generally 0.1-90%, more preferably 3-20%, by weight. The noxious-insect repellents according to the present invention are used effectively against

noxious-insects, such as mosquitoes such as tiger mosquitoes, Aedes albopictus; black flies; ticks; millipedes; armyworms; slugs; and the like.

5                   Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The present invention will be explained hereinafter more specifically by way of synthesizing examples of the compounds applied in the present invention and working examples. In the examples, the percent is by weight  
10 unless otherwise specified.

Synthesizing Example 1

Synthesis of p-menthane-2-methyl-3,8-diol

50 g of TO was gradually added to 300 g of a 20%  
15 sulfuric acid aqueous solution and then the mixture was vigorously agitated for 20 hours. Extraction was conducted with 150 ml diethylether from this reaction solution. The diethylether layer was washed twice with 100 ml of a 10% sodium carbonate aqueous solution and  
20 then further washed twice with 100 ml of saturated brine.

This diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column  
25 chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 43g of a colorless, transparent, oily substance was obtained (yield: 74.5%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss  
30 of water from the parent ion peak was observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 70.87% and H = 11.93% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 70.92% and H = 11.90%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, strong  
35 absorptions by a hydroxyl group at  $3,400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1,180\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed. Furthermore, absorptions by a cyclic structure at  $1,480\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $920\text{ cm}^{-1} \sim 940\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were

observed. As a result, the production of the MMD was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 2

5           Synthesis of p-menthane-2-methylene-3,8-diol

50g of DMO was gradually added to 300g of a 20% sulfuric acid aqueous solution and then the mixture was vigorously agitated for 20 hours. Extraction was conducted with 150 ml diethylether from this reaction solution. The diethylether layer was washed twice with 100ml of a 10% sodium carbonate aqueous solution and then further washed twice with 100ml of saturated brine.

This diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 43g of a colorless, transparent, oily substance was obtained (yield: 74.5%). In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak was observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 71.72% and H = 10.88% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 71.69% and H = 10.94%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, strong absorptions by a hydroxyl group at  $3,400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1,180\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed. Furthermore, absorptions by a cyclic structure at  $1,480\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $920\text{ cm}^{-1} \sim 940\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed. As a result, the production of the MMED was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 3

          Synthesis of p-menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol

50g of 2-ethyl-3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal was gradually added to 300g of a 20% sulfuric acid aqueous solution and then the mixture was vigorously agitated for 20 hours. Extraction was conducted with 150 ml diethylether from

this reaction solution. The diethylether layer was washed twice with 100ml of a 10% sodium carbonate aqueous solution and then further washed twice with 100ml of saturated brine. This diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 42g of a pale yellow, oily substance was obtained (yield: 77.3%). In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak was observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 71.77% and H = 12.21% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 71.95% and H = 12.08%). Thus, the production of p-menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 4

Synthesis of p-menthane-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol  
50g of 2-(2-propenyl)-3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal was gradually added to 300g of a 20% sulfuric acid aqueous solution and then the mixture was vigorously agitated for 20 hours. Extraction was conducted with 150ml diethylether from this reaction solution. The diethylether layer was washed twice with 100ml of a 10% sodium carbonate aqueous solution and then further washed twice with 100ml of saturated brine. This diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 41g of a pale yellow, oily substance was obtained (yield: 76.6%). In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak was observed. In the elemental analysis,

measured values of C = 73.51% and H = 12.04% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 73.54% and H = 11.93%). Thus, the production of p-menthane-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol was ascertained.

5

#### Synthesizing Example 5

##### Synthesis of p-menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol

50g of 2-hexyl-3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal was gradually added to 300g of a 20% sulfuric acid aqueous solution and then the mixture was vigorously agitated for 20 hours. Extraction was conducted with 150ml diethylether from this reaction solution. The diethylether layer was washed twice with 100ml of a 10% sodium carbonate aqueous solution and then further washed twice with 100ml of saturated brine. This diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 38g of a pale yellow, oily substance was obtained (yield: 71.1%). In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak was observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 75.10% and H = 12.33% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 74.94% and H = 12.58%). Thus, the production of p-menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 6

##### Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol

20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-cyclohexanone was dissolved in 15ml dimethylformamide and stirred. Then, a solution comprising 200ml dimethylformamide with 6g sodium hydride dispersed therein was gradually added dropwise to the above 2-ethoxycarbonyl-cyclohexanone solution. After the addition of the sodium hydride solution had been



completed, the reaction solution was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature under a nitrogen gas stream. A solution comprising 15ml dimethylformamide with 25g octyl bromide dissolved therein was further added dropwise to the reaction solution. After the addition had been completed, the temperature was raised to 100°C and agitation was conducted for 2 hours. The reaction solution was cooled down, then poured into iced water and extraction with 100ml diethylether was conducted twice. The diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanone. This crude reaction product was dissolved in 20ml of tetrahydrofuran. A solution comprising 80ml tetrahydrofuran with 2g lithium borohydride dispersed therein was added dropwise to the above 2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanone solution under an iced condition while stirring and the stirring was continued for 4 hours. After adding 50ml ethylacetate and 100ml distilled water, the solution was acidified by the addition of a 10% sulfuric acid aqueous solution to give a pH of 2. The reaction solution was extracted twice with 50ml of diethylether. The diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanone. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 97/3) and 18.3g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily substance (yield: 64.3%). In the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, a strong absorption by a hydroxyl group at  $3,370\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and, in the mass spectrometric measurement, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak, were observed. Besides, in the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 74.27% and H = 12.53% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 74.33%

and H = 12.74%). Thus, the production of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 7

5        Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclohexanol

      The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 6 was conducted, except that 12g of ethyl bromide was used instead of 25g of octyl bromide used in Synthesizing Example 6, and 14.7g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-  
10    cyclohexanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily substance (yield: 79%). The identification of the structure was conducted in the same manner as Synthesizing Example 6, with the consequence that the structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an  
15    elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 68.13% and H = 11.53% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 68.31% and H = 11.47%).

#### Synthesizing Example 8

20        Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclohexanol

      The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 6 was conducted, except that 15g of isopropyl bromide was used instead of 25g of octyl bromide used in Synthesizing Example 6, and 14.8g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-  
25    cyclohexanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily substance (yield: 73%). The identification of the structure was conducted in the same manner as Synthesizing Example 6, with the consequence that the structure was supported. It was further identified by an  
30    elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 69.77% and H = 11.59% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 69.72% and H = 11.70%).

#### Synthesizing Example 9

35        Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclohexanol

      The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 6 was conducted, except that 15g of undecyl bromide was used

instead of the 25g of octyl bromide used in Synthesizing Example 6, and 21.2g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclohexanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily substance (yield: 60%). The identification of the structure was conducted in the same manner as Synthesizing Example 6, with the consequence that the structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 79.67% and H = 12.56% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 79.45% and H = 12.83%).

#### Synthesizing Example 10

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanol

20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-cyclopentanone was dissolved in 15ml dimethylformamide and stirred. Then, a solution comprising 200ml dimethylformamide with 6g sodium hydride dispersed therein was gradually added dropwise to the above 2-ethoxycarbonyl-cyclopentanone solution. After the addition of the sodium hydride solution had been completed, the reaction solution was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature under a nitrogen gas stream. A solution comprising 15ml dimethylformamide with 25g octyl bromide dissolved therein was further added dropwise to the reaction solution. After the addition had been completed, the temperature was raised to 100°C and agitation was conducted for 2 hours. The reaction solution was cooled down, then poured into iced water and extraction with 100ml diethylether was conducted twice. The diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanone. This crude reaction product was dissolved in 20ml of tetrahydrofuran. A solution comprising 80ml tetrahydrofuran with 2g lithium borohydride dispersed therein was added dropwise to the above 2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanone solution under an iced condition while stirring and the stirring

was further continued for 4 hours. After adding 50ml ethylacetate and 100ml distilled water, the solution was acidified by the addition of a 10% sulfuric acid aqueous solution to give a pH of 2. The reaction solution was  
5 extracted twice with 50ml of diethylether. The diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanone. This crude reaction product was purified  
10 by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 97/3) and 18.9g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily substance (yield: 64.7%). In the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, a strong absorption by a  
15 hydroxyl group at  $3,370\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and, in the mass spectrometric measurement, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak, were observed. Besides, in the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 73.37% and H = 12.45% were found (theoretical values  
20 of C and H: C = 73.13% and H = 12.35%). Thus, the production of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanol was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 11

25        Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclopentanol  
      The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 10 was conducted, except that 12g of ethyl bromide was used instead of 25g of octyl bromide used in Synthesizing  
30        Example 10, and 12.4g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclopentanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily substance (yield: 67%). The identification of the structure was conducted in the same manner as  
      Synthesizing Example 10, with the consequence that the structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an  
35        elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 66.50% and H = 11.32% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 66.63% and H = 11.18%).

#### Synthesizing Example 12

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclopentanol

The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 10 was  
5 conducted, except that 15g of isopropyl bromide was used  
instead of 25g of octyl bromide used in Synthesizing  
Example 10, and 12.8g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-  
cyclopentanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily  
substance (yield: 63%). The identification of the  
10 structure was conducted in the same manner as  
Synthesizing Example 10, with the consequence that the  
structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an  
elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 68.11%  
and H = 11.60% were found (theoretical values of C and H:  
15 C = 68.31% and H = 11.46%).

#### Synthesizing Example 13

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclopentanol

The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 10 was  
20 conducted, except that 15g of undecyl bromide was used  
instead of 25g of octyl bromide used in Synthesizing  
Example 10, and 24.0g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-  
cyclopentanol was obtained as a pale yellow, oily  
substance (yield: 66%). The identification of the  
25 structure was conducted in the same manner as  
Synthesizing Example 10, with the consequence that the  
structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an  
elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 76.02%  
and H = 12.81% were found (theoretical values of C and H:  
30 C = 76.00% and H = 12.76%).

#### Synthesizing Example 14

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-menthol

8g of sodium hydride (containing 40% of liquid  
35 paraffin) was gradually added to 100ml of dry benzene and  
20g of diethyl carbonate was further added therein. Then  
the mixture was heated to the reflux temperature, while

stirring. A solution comprising 40ml dry benzene and 15g menthone dissolved therein was gradually added dropwise to this reaction solution, taking about 2 hours. After the whole amount had been added, the heating while  
5 stirring was further continued for 2 hours.

The mixture was cooled down to room temperature and then 20ml of acetic acid was gradually added thereto. 100ml of cold water was further added and then the organic layer was extracted. The water layer was  
10 extracted twice with 100ml of benzene and then the above organic layer was admixed. This organic layer was washed with cold water and then dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Then, the benzene was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was  
15 vacuum-distilled, whereby 16g of a fraction mainly containing 2-ethoxycarbonyl-menthone was obtained.

This fraction was dissolved in 20ml of dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) and then the resulting solution, while stirring under a cold condition, was gradually  
20 admixed dropwise to a solution comprising 120ml dry THF with 2g lithium borohydride dispersed therein. After the admixing had been completed, the stirring was continued for 4 hours at room temperature. Under cooling and stirring, 50ml of ethyl acetate and 100ml of water were  
25 gradually added and then the solution was acidified by the addition of a 10% sulfuric acid aqueous solution to give a pH of 2.

The reaction solution was extracted twice with 100ml of diethylether and then dried with anhydrous sodium  
30 sulfate. Then, the diethylether and THF were removed to provide a crude reaction product. By purifying by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: benzene/acetone = 8/1), 8.3g of a colorless, oily substance was obtained (yield: 34.4%).

35 In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak was observed. In the

measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, a strong absorption by a hydroxyl group at  $3,380\text{ cm}^{-1}$  was found. Besides, the production of HMMO was ascertained by the elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 70.85% and H = 12.01% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 70.92% and H = 11.90%).

#### Synthesizing Example 15

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol  
20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone was dissolved in 20ml tetrahydrofuran. A solution comprising 80ml tetrahydrofuran with 2g lithium borohydride dispersed therein was gradually added dropwise to the above 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone solution while stirring under an iced condition. The stirring was continued for 4 hours. After adding 50ml ethylacetate and 100ml distilled water, the solution was acidified by the addition of a 10% sulfuric acid aqueous solution to give a pH of 2. The reaction solution was extracted twice with 50ml of diethylether.

The diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then the diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 97/3) and 15.3g of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol was obtained as a colorless, oily substance (yield: 93%). In the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, a strong absorption by a hydroxyl group at  $3,370\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and, in the mass spectrometric measurement, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak, were observed. Besides, in the mass spectrometric measurement of the trimethyl silyl derivative (TMS) of the obtained substance, a parent ion peak of 310 was found. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 70.78% and

H = 11.93% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 70.92% and H = 11.90%). Thus, the production of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol was ascertained.

5 Synthesizing Example 16

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanol

The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 15 was conducted, except that 20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-cyclooctanone was used instead of 20g of  
10 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone used in Synthesizing Example 15, and 14.5g of 2-hydroxymethyl-2-cyclooctanol was obtained as a colorless, oily substance (yield: 91%). The identification of the structure was conducted by the mass spectrometric measurement in the  
15 same manner as Synthesizing Example 15, with the consequence that the structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 67.96% and H = 11.58% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 68.31% and  
20 H = 11.47%).

Synthesizing Example 17

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentanol

The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 15 was  
25 conducted except that 20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentanone was used instead of 20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone used in Synthesizing Example 15, and 13.6g of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentanol was obtained as a colorless, oily  
30 substance (yield: 87%). The identification of the structure was conducted by the mass spectrometric measurement in the same manner as Synthesizing Example 15, with the consequence that the structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an elemental analysis in  
35 which measured values of C = 66.33% and H = 11.41% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 66.63% and H = 11.18%).



#### Synthesizing Example 18

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanol

The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 15 was  
5 conducted, except that 15g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-3,4-  
dimethyl-cyclohexanone was used instead of 20g of  
2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone used in  
Synthesizing Example 15, and 9.3g of 2-hydroxymethyl-  
3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanol was obtained as a colorless,  
10 oily substance (yield: 78%). The identification of the  
structure was conducted by the mass spectrometric  
measurement in the same manner as Synthesizing Example  
15, with the consequence that the structure was affirmed.  
It was further identified by an elemental analysis in  
15 which the values of C = 68.10% and H = 11.64% were found  
(theoretical values of C and H: C = 68.31% and H =  
11.47%).

#### Synthesizing Example 19

20 Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-6-  
methyl-cyclohexanol

The same procedure as Synthesizing Example 15 was  
conducted, except that 20g of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-  
isopropyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanone was used instead of 20g  
25 of 2-ethoxycarbonyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone used in  
Synthesizing Example 15, and 13.5g of 2-hydroxymethyl-4-  
isopropyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanol was obtained as a  
colorless, oily substance (yield: 82%). The  
identification of the structure was conducted by the mass  
30 spectrometric measurement in the same manner as  
Synthesizing Example 15, with the consequence that the  
structure was affirmed. It was further identified by an  
elemental analysis in which measured values of C = 70.86%  
and H = 12.05% were found (theoretical values of C and H:  
35 C = 70.92% and H = 11.90%).

### Synthesizing Example 20

#### Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol

2.50ml of 2.5M n-butyllithium hexane solution was added dropwise to a tetrahydrofuran solution comprising 4ml THF and 1.00 ml diisopropylamine at -78°C and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. Then, a solution comprising 4ml THF with 0.91g camphor dissolved therein was added dropwise to the above solution at -78°C, then, 0.27g of acetaldehyde was further added and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. Thus, 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor was synthesized. This reaction solution was admixed with 50ml of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution and restored to room temperature. The reaction product was extracted with diethylether. 5ml of the above 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor diethylether solution was gradually added dropwise to 10ml of a diethylether solution comprising 10ml diethylether and 0.11g lithium aluminum hydride and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 0.5ml of water and 0.5ml of 2N-NaOH were added to the reaction solution to separate the solids out. The separated-out solids were filtered off and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 7/3) and 0.75g of 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol was obtained (yield: 95%).

### Synthesizing Example 21

#### Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol

Synthesis was conducted in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 20, except that 0.35g of propionaldehyde was used instead of acetaldehyde and 0.79g of 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-camphor was obtained (yield: 63%). Successively thereafter, using 0.84g of the 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-camphor, synthesis was conducted also in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 20 and 0.80g

of 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol was obtained (yield: 94%).

#### Synthesizing Example 22

Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-borneol

Synthesis was conducted in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 20, except that 0.44g of 2-methylpropionaldehyde was used instead of acetaldehyde and 0.86g of 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor was obtained (yield: 64%). Successively thereafter, using 0.90g of the 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor, synthesis was conducted also in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 20 and 0.85g of 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-borneol was obtained (yield: 94%).

#### Synthesizing Example 23

Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol

Synthesis was conducted in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 20, except that 0.44g of butylaldehyde was used instead of acetaldehyde and 0.79g of 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor was obtained (yield: 59%). Successively thereafter, using 0.90g of the 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor, synthesis was conducted also in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 20 and 0.81g of 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol was obtained (yield: 90%).

#### Synthesizing Example 24

Synthesis of 2-hydroxymethyl-menthone

20g of menthone was dissolved in 50ml of methanol and then 1.6g of potassium carbonate was admixed therewith. The reaction solution was heated up to 65°C and 14ml of formalin solution was gradually added dropwise thereto, while stirring. After the whole quantity of the formalin solution had been added, the stirring was continued for 3 hours. Methanol was removed from this reaction solution under a vacuum and then extraction was conducted twice with 50ml of diethylether.

The diethylether layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and then diethylether was removed to provide a crude reaction product. This crude reaction product was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: benzene/acetone = 8/1) and 7.3g of a colorless and transparent, oily substance was obtained (yield: 30.5%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the resulting oily substance, a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak was observed. Besides, in the mass spectrometric measurement of the trimethyl silyl derivative of the obtained substance, a parent ion peak of 256 was observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 71.43% and H = 11.08% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 71.69% and H = 10.94%). Thus, the production of HMMT was ascertained.

#### Synthesizing Example 25

Synthesis of 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone

7.9g of 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanol was added dropwise to 100ml of a dichloromethane suspension containing 16.2g pyridinium chlorochromate and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was admixed with diethylether and stirred. Then, the chromate was filtered out and the filtrate was condensed under a vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 7/3) and 6.6g of 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone was obtained as an oily substance (yield: 86%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a molecular ion peak ( $M^+$ ) was observed. Furthermore, two peaks corresponding to the loss of water and methyl group from the parent ion peak

were observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 69.15% and H = 10.19% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 69.20% and H = 10.32%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, a strong absorption by carbonyl group at  $1,720\text{ cm}^{-1}$  was observed. From the results of the above analyses, the production of 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone was ascertained.

#### 10 Synthesizing Example 26

Synthesis of 8-hydroxy-2-methyl-p-menthan-3-one

9.3g of p-menthane-2-methyl-3,8-diol obtained in the above Synthesizing Example 1 was added dropwise to 100ml of a dichloromethane suspension containing 16.2g pyridinium chlorochromate, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was admixed with diethylether and stirred. Then, the chromate was filtered out and the filtrate was condensed under a vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 7.9g of 8-hydroxy-2-methyl-p-menthan-3-one of the present invention was obtained as an oily substance (yield: 85.9%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a molecular ion peak ( $M^+$ ) and a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak were observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 71.68% and H = 10.93% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 71.70% and H = 10.93%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, an absorption by a hydroxyl group at  $3,400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a strong absorption by a carbonyl group at  $1,720\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed. From the results of the above analyses, the production of 8-hydroxy-2-methyl-p-menthan-3-one was ascertained. This product was substantially odorless.

### Synthesizing Example 27

Synthesis of 8-hydroxy-2-methylene-p-menthan-3-one

9.2g of p-menthane-2-methylene-3,8-diol obtained in the above Synthesizing Example 2 was added dropwise to  
5 100ml of a dichloromethane suspension containing 16.2g pyridinium chlorochromate, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was admixed with diethylether and stirred. Then, the chromate was filtered out and the filtrate was condensed  
10 under a vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 7.0g of 8-hydroxy-2-methylene-p-menthan-3-one of the present invention was obtained as an oily substance (yield: 76.9%).

15 In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a molecular ion peak ( $M^+$ ) and a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak were observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 72.52% and H = 9.90% were found  
20 (theoretical values of C and H: C = 72.49% and H = 9.95%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, an absorption by a hydroxyl group at  $3,400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a strong absorption by a carbonyl group at  $1,720\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed. From the results of the above  
25 analyses, the production of 8-hydroxy-2-methylene-p-menthan-3-one was ascertained. This product was substantially odorless.

### Synthesizing Example 28

30 Synthesis of 8-hydroxy-2-ethyl-p-menthan-3-one

10.0g of p-menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol obtained in the above Synthesizing Example 3 was added dropwise to 100ml of a dichloromethane suspension containing 16.2g pyridinium chlorochromate, and the mixture was stirred  
35 for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was admixed with diethylether and stirred. Then, the chromate was filtered out and the filtrate was condensed

under vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 8.2g of 8-hydroxy-2-ethyl-p-menthan-3-one of the present invention was obtained as an oily substance (yield: 82.8%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a molecular ion peak ( $M^+$ ) and a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak were observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 72.75% and H = 11.22% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 72.69% and H = 11.18%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, an absorption by a hydroxyl group at  $3,400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a strong absorption by a carbonyl group at  $1,720\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed. From the results of the above analyses, the production of 8-hydroxy-2-ethyl-p-menthan-3-one was ascertained. This product was substantially odorless.

#### Synthesizing Example 29

Synthesis of 8-hydroxy-2-(2-propenyl)-p-menthan-3-one  
10.6g of p-menthan-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol obtained in the above Synthesizing Example 4 was added dropwise to 100ml of a dichloromethane suspension containing 16.2g pyridinium chlorochromate, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was admixed with diethylether and stirred. Then, the chromate was filtered out and the filtrate was condensed under a vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 8.6g of 8-hydroxy-2-(2-propenyl)-p-menthan-3-one of the present invention was obtained as an oily substance (yield: 81.9%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a molecular ion peak ( $M^+$ ) and a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak were observed. In the elemental analysis,

measured values of C = 74.20% and H = 10.60% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 74.25% and H = 10.54%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, an absorption by a hydroxyl group at 3,400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and a strong absorption by a carbonyl group at 1,720  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were observed. From the results of the above analyses, the production of 8-hydroxy-2-(2-propenyl)-p-menthan-3-one was ascertained. This product was substantially odorless.

#### Synthesizing Example 30

##### Synthesis of 8-hydroxy-2-hexyl-p-menthan-3-one

12.8g of p-menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol obtained in the above Synthesizing Example 5 was added dropwise to 100ml of a dichloromethane suspension containing 16.2g pyridinium chlorochromate, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was admixed with diethylether and stirred. Then, the chromate was filtered out and the filtrate was condensed under a vacuum. The residue was purified by means of silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate = 4/1) and 10.8g of 8-hydroxy-2-hexyl-p-menthan-3-one of the present invention was obtained as an oily substance (yield: 85.0%).

In the mass spectrometric measurement of the obtained oily substance, a molecular ion peak ( $M^+$ ) and a peak corresponding to the loss of water from the parent ion peak were observed. In the elemental analysis, measured values of C = 75.50% and H = 11.94% were found (theoretical values of C and H: C = 75.54% and H = 11.88%). Besides, in the measurement of the infrared absorption spectrum, an absorption by a hydroxyl group at 3,400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and a strong absorption by a carbonyl group at 1,720  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were observed. From the results of the above analyses, the production of 8-hydroxy-2-hexyl-p-menthan-3-one was ascertained. This product was substantially odorless.



Synthesizing Example 31

Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor

2.50ml of 2.5 M n-butyllithium hexane solution was  
5 added dropwise a tetrahydrofuran solution comprising 4ml  
THF and 1.00ml diisopropylamine at -78°C and the mixture  
was stirred for 15 minutes. Then, a THF solution  
comprising 4ml THF and 0.91g camphor was added dropwise  
to the above solution at -78°C, then the solution was  
10 further admixed with 0.27g of acetaldehyde and stirred  
for 15 minutes. This reaction solution was admixed with  
50ml of a saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous  
solution and restored to room temperature. The reaction  
product was extracted with diethylether. The organic  
15 layer was washed with saturated brine, dried with  
anhydrous sodium sulfate and then the solvent was removed  
under a vacuum. The residue was purified by means of  
silica gel column chromatography (eluent:  
hexane/ethylacetate = 8/2) and 0.94g of 3-(1-  
20 hydroxyethyl)-camphor was obtained (yield: 80%).

Synthesizing Example 32

Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-camphor

Synthesis was conducted in the same procedure as  
25 Synthesizing Example 31, except that 0.35g of  
propionaldehyde was used instead of acetaldehyde, and  
0.79g of 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-camphor was obtained (yield:  
63%).

30 Synthesizing Example 33

Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor

Synthesis was conducted in the same procedure as  
Synthesizing Example 31, except that 0.44g of 2-methyl-  
propionaldehyde was used instead of acetaldehyde, and  
35 0.86g of 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor was  
obtained (yield: 64%).

#### Synthesizing Example 34

##### Synthesis of 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor

Synthesis was conducted in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 31, except that 0.44g of butyl  
5 aldehyde was used instead of acetaldehyde, and 0.79g of 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor was obtained (yield: 59%).

The present invention will be illustrated by the following examples.

10 In each example, the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted as follows:

Test method of noxious-insect repelling effect  
and durability thereof

In order to assess the repelling effect against imagoes of the tiger mosquito, Aedes albopictus, the  
15 following test was conducted at a room temperature of 30°C and a relative humidity of 70% in an air-conditioned room. 10ml each of test samples was applied to left and right forearms. Each treated forearm was introduced into a wire gauze cage (20cm L. x 15cm Dia.) containing 50  
20 female and 50 male tiger mosquitoes 5-7 days old after eclosion, for 15 minutes to afford time for biting. The assessment was repeated 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours and 6 hours after the test sample was applied. The number of marks made by biting within each biting time  
25 was counted and a percent repellency was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Percent repellency} = (X-Y)/X \times 100 (\%)$$

X: the number of the marks made by biting when the test sample was not applied,

30 Y: the number of the marks made by biting when the test sample was applied.

#### Examples 1 and 2, and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 (Repellent lotion)

35 The p-menthane-2-methyl-3,8-diol (MMD) and p-menthane-2-methylene-3,8-diol (MMED) obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 1 and 2, respectively,

were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 1 below to prepare repellent lotions of Examples 1 and 2. The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted with these repellent lotions. The N,N-diethyltoluamide formulated in Comparative Example 1 is a hitherto known compound used as a noxious-insect repellent, and the p-menthane-3,8-diol formulated in Comparative Example 2 is a compound known to have an excellent repelling effect (the same in the Comparative Examples hereinafter).

Table 1

Synthetic component	Example		Comparative Example	
	1	2	1	2
95° non-denatured alcohol	89	87	87	85
Pure water	10	10	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	-	-	3	-
p-Menthane-3,8-diol	-	-	-	3
MMD (compound of Synthesizing Example 1)	3	-	-	-
MMED (compound of Synthesizing Example 2)	-	3	-	-

Unit: wt.%

With respect to the repellents of the above Examples 1 and 2 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2, the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted against the above tiger mosquito imagoes. The results are shown in Table 2. As evident from Table 2, the repellent lotions of the present invention, formulated with the MMD and MMED, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Table 2

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Example 1	100	100	100	95
Example 2	100	100	100	100
Comparative Example 1	100	78	68	40
Comparative Example 2	100	85	75	35

Unit: %

15

Examples 3, 4 and 5, and Comparative Examples 3 and 4 (Repellent lotion)

20 The p-menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol, p-menthane-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol and p-menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 3, 4 and 5, respectively, were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 3 below to prepare repellent lotions of Examples 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3

Synthetic component	Comparative Example		Example		
	3	4	3	4	5
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	-	-	-	-
p-Menthane-3,8-diol	-	3	-	-	-
p-Menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol	-	-	3	-	-
p-Menthane-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol	-	-	-	3	-
p-Menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol	-	-	-	-	3

Unit: wt. %

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with these repellent lotions, and Examples 3, 4 and 5 were compared with Comparative Examples 3 and 4. The results are shown in Table 4. As evident from Table 4, the repellent lotions of the present invention formulated with p-menthane-2-ethyl-3,8-diol, p-menthane-2-(2-propenyl)-3,8-diol and p-menthane-2-hexyl-3,8-diol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Table 4

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 3	100	78	68	40
Comparative Example 4	100	100	75	55
Example 3	100	100	100	100
Example 4	100	100	100	100
Example 5	100	95	87	95

Unit: %

Examples 6-9, and Comparative Examples 5  
(Repellent lotion)

The 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclohexanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclohexanol and 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclohexanol obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 6-9, respectively, were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 5 below to prepare repellent lotions of Examples 6-9, and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 5

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example				
	5	6	7	8	9	
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	—	—	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclohexanol	—	3	—	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol	—	—	3	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclohexanol	—	—		3		
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclohexanol	—	—		—	3	

Unit: wt.%

15

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with these repellent lotions, and Examples 6-9 were compared with Comparative Example 5. The results are shown in Table 6. As evident from Table 6, the repellent lotions of the present invention formulated with 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclohexanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclohexanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclohexanol and 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclohexanol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

20

25

Table 6

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 5	100	78	68	40
Example 6	100	100	100	88
Example 7	100	100	100	100
Example 8	100	100	100	100
Example 9	100	96	94	96

Unit: %

Examples 10-13, and Comparative Examples 6  
(Repellent lotion)

The 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclopentanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-  
2-isopropyl-cyclopentanol and 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-  
cyclopentanol obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing  
Examples 10-13, respectively, were formulated according  
to the recipe shown in Table 7 below to prepare repellent  
lotions of Examples 10-13, and the noxious-insect  
repellency test was conducted.

Table 7

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example				
	6	10	11	12	13	
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	-	-	-	-	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclopentanol	-	3	-	-	-	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-cyclopentanol	-	-	3	-	-	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclopentanol	-	-	-	3	-	
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclopentanol	-	-	-	-	3	

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger  
mosquito imagoes was conducted with these repellent  
lotions, and Examples 10-13 were compared with  
Comparative Example 6. The results are shown in Table 8.  
As evident from Table 8, the repellent lotions of the  
present invention formulated with 2-hydroxymethyl-2-  
ethyl-cyclopentanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-octyl-  
cyclopentanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-isopropyl-cyclopentanol  
and 2-hydroxymethyl-2-undecyl-cyclopentanol,  
respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect  
repelling effect and durability.

Table 8

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Example 10	100	100	100	70
Example 11	100	100	100	100
Example 12	100	100	100	100
Example 13	96	92	96	94
Comparative Example 6	100	78	68	40

Unit: %

Example 14 and Comparative Example 7  
(Repellent lotion)

15 The 2-hydroxymethyl-menthol (HMMO) obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Example 14 was formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 9 below to prepare a repellent lotion of Example 14.

Table 9

	Example	Comparative Example
	14	7
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87
Pure water	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	-	3
HMMO	3	-

Unit: wt. %

20 The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the repellent lotions, and Example 14 was compared with Comparative Example 7. The results are shown in Table 10. As evident from Table 10, the repellent lotion of the present invention formulated with HMMO exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.



Table 10

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Example 14	100	100	100	100
Comparative Example 7	100	78	68	40

Unit: %

Examples 15-18, and Comparative Examples 8  
(Repellent lotion)

5       The 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol,  
2-hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-  
cyclopentanol and 2-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-6-methyl-  
cyclohexanol obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing  
Examples 15-17 and 19, respectively, were formulated  
according to the recipe shown in Table 11 below to  
10      prepare repellent lotions of Examples 15-18, and the  
noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 11

	Comparative Example	Example				
	8	15	16	17	18	
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	—	—	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol	—	3	—	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanol	—	—	3	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentanol	—	—	—	3	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanol	—	—	—	—	3	

Unit: wt. %

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the above repellent lotions, and Examples 15-18 were compared with Comparative Example 8. The results are shown in Table 12. As evident from Table 12, the repellent lotions of the present invention formulated with 2-hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cyclopentanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanol, 2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentanol and 2-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Table 12

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 8	100	78	68	40
Example 15	100	100	100	86
Example 16	100	100	100	100
Example 17	100	100	86	74
Example 18	100	100	100	100

Unit: %

Example 19 and Comparative Example 9  
(Repellent lotion)

The 2-hydroxymethyl-menthone (HMMT) obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Example 24 was formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 13 below to prepare the repellent lotion of the present invention. The 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol formulated in Comparative Example 9 is a known compound which is said to have an excellent repelling effect.

Table 13

Synthetic component	Example	Comparative Example
	19	9
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87
Pure water	10	10
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	-	3
HMMT	3	-

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with these repellent lotions, and Example 19 was compared with Comparative Example 9. The results are shown in Table 14. As evident from Table 14, the repellent lotion of the present invention formulated with HMMT exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Table 14

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Example 19	100	100	100	95
Comparative Example 9	95	85	70	20

Unit: %

10    Examples 20-23 and Comparative Example 10  
       (Repellent lotion)

      The repellent lotions of Examples 20-23 and Comparative Example 10 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 15 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 15

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example				
	10	20	21	22	23	
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	—	—	—	—	
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanol	—	3	—	—	—	
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-cyclooctanol	—	—	3	—	1	
2-(1-Hydroxybutyl)-3-ethyl-cyclopentanol	—	—	—	3	1	
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-cyclodecanol	—	—	—	—	1	

Unit: wt.%

20      The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the repellent lotions of Examples 20-23 and Comparative Example 10, and these examples were compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 16.

Table 16

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 10	100	78	68	40
Example 20	100	100	100	96
Example 21	100	100	84	78
Example 22	100	100	100	100
Example 23	100	100	100	100

Unit: %

As evident from Table 16, the repellent lotions of the present invention containing 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanol, 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclooctanol, 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-3-ethyl-cyclopentanol and 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclodecanol 4-methyl-cyclohexanol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

#### Examples 24-26 and Comparative Example 11

##### (Milky lotion)

The milky lotions of Examples 24-26 and Comparative Example 11 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 17 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 17

	Comparative Example	Example		
	11	24	25	26
Vaseline	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cetanol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sodium N-acylglutamate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N,N-diethyltoluamide	5.0	-	-	-
2-(1-Hydroxypropyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanol	-	5.0	-	-
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-cycloheptanol	-	-	5.0	-
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanol	-	-	-	5.0
Pure water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the milky lotions of

Examples 24-26 and Comparative Example 11, and these examples were compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 18.

Table 18

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 11	100	100	74	52
Example 24	100	100	100	100
Example 25	100	100	100	68
Example 26	100	100	100	100

Unit: %

5

As evident from Table 18, the milky lotions of the present invention containing 2-(1-hydroxypropyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanol, 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cycloheptanol and 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

10

Examples 27-32 and Comparative Example 12  
(Repellent lotion)

15

The 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol, 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol, 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol and 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-borneol obtained by the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 20-23, respectively, were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 19 below to prepare the repellent lotions of Examples 27-32 of the present invention. The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

20

Table 19

	Compar- ative Example	Example					
	12	27	28	29	30	31	32
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-(1-Hydroxymethyl)- borneol	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
3-(1-Hydroxyethyl)- borneol	-	-	3	-	-	1	1.5
3-(1-Hydroxybutyl)- borneol	-	-	-	3	-	-	1.5
3-(1-Hydroxy-2- methylpropyl)-borneol	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Unit: wt. %

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with these repellent lotions, and Examples 27-32 were compared with Comparative Example 12. The results are shown in Table 20.

Table 20

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 11	100	100	68	40
Example 27	100	100	100	95
Example 28	100	100	100	93
Example 29	100	100	97	90
Example 30	100	100	95	89
Example 31	100	100	100	95
Example 32	100	100	99	92

Unit: %

As evident from Table 20, the repellent lotions of the present invention containing 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol, 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol, 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol and 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-borneol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 33-36 and Comparative Example 13  
(Milky lotion)

The 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol, 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol and 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 20, 21 and 23, respectively, were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 21 below to prepare the milky lotions of Examples 33-36. The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 21

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example			
	13	33	34	35	36
Vaseline	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cetanol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sodium N-acylglutamate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N,N-diethyltoluamide	5.0	-	-	-	-
3-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-borneol	-	5.0	-	-	3.0
3-(1-Hydroxypropyl)-borneol	-	-	5.0	-	2.0
3-(1-Hydroxybutyl)-borneol	-	-	-	5.0	-
Pure water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

Unit: wt.%



The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with these milky lotions, and Examples 33-36 were compared with Comparative Example 13. The results are shown in Table 22.

5

Table 22

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 13	100	100	74	52
Example 33	100	100	100	99
Example 34	100	100	100	93
Example 35	100	100	100	91
Example 36	100	100	100	93

Unit: %

10 As evident from Table 22, the milky lotions of the present invention containing 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-borneol, 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-borneol and 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-borneol, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

15

Examples 37 and 38, and Comparative Examples 14 and 15 (Repellent lotion)

20 The 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Example 25 was formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 23 below to prepare the repellent lotions of Examples 37 and 38. The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 23

Synthetic component	Example		Comparative Example	
	37	38	14	15
95° non-denatured alcohol	89	87	87	85
Pure water	10	10	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	-	-	3	5
Compound of Synthesizing Example 25	1	3	-	-

Unit: wt.%

15           The results of the noxious-insect repellency test  
are shown in Table 24. As evident from Table 24, the  
repellent lotions of the present invention containing  
2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5-methyl-cyclopentanone exhibited  
an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and  
20   durability.

Table 24

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Example 37	100	100	83	72
Example 38	100	100	89	80
Comparative Example 14	100	78	68	40
Comparative Example 15	100	85	70	55

Unit: %

Examples 39-43 and Comparative Examples 16 and 17  
(Repellent lotion)

5 The 8-hydroxy-2-methyl-p-menthan-3-one, 8-hydroxy-2-methylene-p-menthan-3-one, 8-hydroxy-2-ethyl-p-menthan-3-one, 8-hydroxy-2-propenyl-p-menthan-3-one and 8-hydroxy-2-hexyl-p-menthan-3-one obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 26-30, respectively, were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 25 below to prepare the repellent lotions of Examples 39-43.  
 10 The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 25

Synthetic component	Example					Comparative Example	
	39	40	41	42	43	16	17
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
p-Menthane-3,8-diol	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Compound of Synthesizing Example 26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compound of Synthesizing Example 27	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Compound of Synthesizing Example 28	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Compound of Synthesizing Example 29	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Compound of Synthesizing Example 30	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Unit: wt.%

15 The results of the noxious-insect repellency test are shown in Table 26. As evident from Table 26, the repellent lotions of the present invention containing the 8-hydroxy-p-menthan-3-one derivative of the present invention exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Table 26

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Example 39	100	100	93	88
Example 40	100	100	95	91
Example 41	100	100	100	98
Example 42	100	100	100	97
Example 43	100	98	93	87
Comparative Example 16	100	78	68	40
Comparative Example 17	100	100	75	55

Unit: %

Examples 44-47 and Comparative Example 18  
(Repellent lotion)

5 The repellent lotions of Examples 44-47 and Comparative Example 18 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 27 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 27

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example				
	18	44	45	46	47	
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	—	—	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone	—	3	—	—	1	
2-Hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanone	—	—	3	—	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentane	—	—	—	3	—	
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanone	—	—	—	—	2	

Unit: wt. %

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the repellent lotions of Examples 44-47 and Comparative Example 17, and compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 28.

Table 28

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 18	100	78	68	40
Example 44	100	94	94	88
Example 45	100	100	100	94
Example 46	100	100	86	74
Example 47	100	100	100	100

Unit: %

As evident from Table 28, the repellent lotions of the present invention containing 2-hydroxymethyl-4-(t-butyl)-cyclohexanone, 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclooctanone, 2-hydroxymethyl-4-ethyl-cyclopentanone and 2-hydroxymethyl-4-isopropyl-6-methyl-cyclohexanone, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 48-50 and Comparative Example 19  
(Milky lotion)

The milky lotions of Examples 48-50 and Comparative Example 19 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 29 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 29

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example		
	19	48	49	50
Vaseline	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cetanol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sodium N-acylglutamate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N,N-diethyltoluamide	5.0	-	-	-
2-Hydroxymethyl-4-methyl-cyclohexanone	-	5.0	-	1.0
2-Hydroxymethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanone	-	-	5.0	1.0
2-Hydroxymethyl-cyclododecanone	-	-	-	3.0
Pure water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the milky lotions of Examples 48-50 and Comparative Example 19, and these examples were compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 30.

Table 30

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 19	100	100	74	52
Example 48	100	100	94	86
Example 49	100	100	96	84
Example 50	100	96	86	74

Unit: %

As evident from Table 30, the milky lotions of the present invention containing 2-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl-cyclohexanone, 2-hydroxymethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanone and 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclododecanone, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 51-54 and Comparative Example 20  
(Repellent lotion)

The repellent lotions of Examples 51-54 and Comparative Example 20 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 31 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 31

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example				
	20	51	52	53	54	
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	-	-	-	-	
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl-4-methyl-cyclohexanone	-	3	-	-	1	
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-cyclooctaneone	-	-	3	-	-	
2-(1-Hydroxybutyl)-3-ethyl-cyclopentanone	-	-	-	3	-	
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-cyclodecanone	-	-	-	-	2	

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency tests against tiger mosquito imagoes were conducted with the repellent lotions of Examples 51-54 and Comparative Example 20, and compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 32.

Table 32

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 20	100	100	68	40
Example 51	100	100	94	82
Example 52	100	100	100	100
Example 53	100	100	98	86
Example 54	100	100	100	100

Unit: %

As evident from Table 32, the repellent lotions of the present invention containing 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanone, 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclooctanone, 2-(1-hydroxybutyl)-3-ethyl-cyclopentanone and 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cyclodecanone, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 55-57 and Comparative Example 21  
(Milky lotion)

The milky lotions of Examples 55-57 and Comparative Example 21 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 33 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.



Table 33

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example		
	21	55	56	57
Vaseline	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cetanol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1,3-Butylene glycol	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sodium N-acylglutamate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N,N-diethyltoluamide	5.0	-	-	-
2-(1-Hydroxyamyl)4-methyl-cyclohexanone	-	5.0	-	-
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-cycloheptanone	-	-	5.0	1.0
2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanone	-	-	-	4.0
Pure water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the milky lotions of Examples 55-57 and Comparative Example 21, and these examples were compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 34.

Table 34

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 21	100	100	74	52
Example 55	100	100	100	84
Example 56	100	100	100	90
Example 57	100	100	100	96

Unit: %

As evident from Table 34, the milky lotions of the present invention containing 2-(1-hydroxyamyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexanone, 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-cycloheptanone and 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dimethyl-cyclohexanone, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 58-63 and Comparative Example 22  
(Repellent lotion)

The 3-(1-hydroxymethyl)-camphor, 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor, 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor and 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor obtained in the foregoing Synthesizing Examples 31-34, respectively, were formulated according to the recipe shown in Table 35 below to prepare the repellent lotions of Examples 58-63 and Comparative Example 22. The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 35

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example					
	22	58	59	60	61	62	63
95° non-denatured alcohol	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Pure water	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N,N-diethyltoluamide	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-(1-Hydroxymethyl)-camphor	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
3-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-camphor	-	-	3	-	-	1	1.5
3-(1-Hydroxybutyl)-camphor	-	-	-	3	-	-	1.5
3-(1-Hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency test against tiger mosquito imagoes was conducted with the repellent lotions of Examples 58-63 and Comparative Example 22, and these examples were compared with each other. The results are shown in Table 36.

Table 36

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 22	100	100	68	40
Example 58	100	100	99	96
Example 59	100	100	100	97
Example 60	100	100	100	100
Example 61	100	100	100	100
Example 62	100	100	100	97
Example 63	100	100	100	99

Unit: %

As evident from Table 36, the repellent lotions of the present invention containing 3-(1-hydroxymethyl)-camphor, 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor, 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor and 3-(1-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-camphor, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 64-67 and Comparative Example 23  
(Milky lotion)

The milky lotions of Examples 64-67 and Comparative Example 23 were prepared according to the recipe shown in Table 37 and the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted.

Table 37

Synthetic component	Comparative Example	Example				
	23	64	65	66	67	
Vaseline	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Cetanol						
1,3-Butylene glycol	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
Sodium N-acylglutamate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Carboxyvinyl polymer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
N,N-diethyltoluamide	5.0	-	-	-	-	
3-(1-Hydroxymethyl)-camphor	-	5.0	-	-	3.0	
3-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-camphor	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	
3-(1-Hydroxybutyl)-camphor	-	-	-	5.0	-	
Pure water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	

Unit: wt.%

The noxious-insect repellency tests against tiger mosquito imagoes were conducted with the milky lotions of Examples 64-67 and Comparative Example 23, and compared with each others. The results are shown in Table 38.

Table 38

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.
Comparative Example 23	100	100	74	52
Example 64	100	100	100	84
Example 65	100	100	100	100
Example 66	100	100	100	100
Example 67	100	100	100	91

Unit: %

As evident from Table 38, the milky lotions of the present invention containing 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-camphor, 3-(1-hydroxypropyl)-camphor and 3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-camphor, respectively, exhibited an excellent noxious-insect repelling effect and durability.

Examples 68-72 and Comparative Example 24  
(Repellent lotion)

2-Hydroxymethyl-cyclohexanol and 2-hydroxymethyl-2-alkyl-cyclohexanol derivatives having straight chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having 2, 4, 6, 8 and 14 carbon atoms, respectively, substituting at the second carbon atom of the cyclohexane ring were synthesized in the same procedure as Synthesizing Example 6. Then, these compounds were dissolved in a 40 wt.% ethanol aqueous solution to prepare the repellent lotions Examples 68-72 and Comparative Example 24. The repellent lotions of Examples 68-72 contained 2-hydroxymethyl-cyclohexanol and the above 2-hydroxymethyl-2-(C<sub>2-8</sub>-alkyl)-cyclohexanol, respectively, and the repellent lotion of Comparative Example 24 contained the above 2-hydroxymethyl-2-tetradecyl(C<sub>14</sub>-alkyl)-cyclohexanol, in an amount of 1% by weight. The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted with these repellent lotions. The results (the initial activity and the durability of the repelling effect) are shown in Table 39. From these results, it was found that the compounds having a substituent alkyl group of 8 or less carbon atoms exhibited a strong initial activity and the compounds having a substituent alkyl group of 14 or more carbon atoms did not show the repelling effect. Thus, it was demonstrated that the repelling effect depends upon the chain length of the substituent alkyl group.

Table 39

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	2 hrs.	3 hrs.
Example 68	100	96	52	32
Example 69	100	100	100	88
Example 70	98	100	96	98
Example 71	94	92	96	94
Example 72	88	86	88	90
Comparative Example 24	10	12	14	10

Unit: %

Examples 73-75 and Comparative Example 25  
(Repellent lotion)

2-Hydroxymethyl-2-ethyl-cycloalkanol derivatives  
5 comprising 5, 8, 12 and 15-membered cycloalkane,  
respectively, were synthesized in the same procedure as  
Synthesizing Example 7. Then, these compounds were  
dissolved in a 40 wt.% ethanol aqueous solution to  
prepare the repellent lotions of Examples 73-75 and  
10 Comparative Example 25. The repellent lotions of  
Examples 73-75 contained the above cycloalkanol  
derivatives comprising 5-12-membered cycloalkane,  
respectively, and Comparative Example 25 contained the  
above cycloalkanol derivative comprising 15-membered  
15 cycloalkane, in an amount of 1% by weight.

The noxious-insect repellency test was conducted  
with these repellent lotions. The results (the initial  
activity and the durability of the repelling effect) are  
shown in Table 40. From these results, it was found that  
20 the repelling effect depends upon the ring-member carbon  
atom number. Namely, it has been demonstrated that when  
the ring-member carbon atom number is 12 or less, a  
strong repelling effect is exhibited and when the ring-

member carbon atom number is 15 or more, the repelling effect is not exhibited.

Table 40

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	2 hrs.	3 hrs.
Example 73	100	88	42	26
Example 74	100	100	100	94
Example 75	86	84	86	88
Comparative Example 25	14	12	26	20

Unit: %

Comparative Example 26

5 (Repellent lotion)

The repellent lotion of Comparative Example 26 was prepared which contained 1% by weight of 3-(1-hydroxyhexyl)-camphor synthesized according to Synthesizing Examples 31-34. With respect to the  
10 noxious-insect repelling effect, a comparative test was conducted with the repellent lotions of Comparative Example 26 and Examples 58, 59 and 61. The results are shown in Table 41. From the results, it has been found  
15 that the derivative having a hydroxyhexyl group does not exhibit the repelling effect and that the chain length of the alkyl group is significant for the repelling effect (the initial activity and the durability of the effect).

Table 41

After application	30 min.	1 hr.	2 hrs.	3 hrs.
Example 58	100	100	98	78
Example 59	100	100	100	88
Example 61	96	100	98	100
Comparative Example 26	16	16	14	16

Unit: %

Example 76

With the purpose of investigating the properties of the compounds to be used for the present invention, solubilities in a 90 wt.% ethanol aqueous solution and stabilities at 0°C, room temperature and 40°C, of hydroxymethyl-menthol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-butyl-cyclopentanol and 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5,6-dimethyl-cyclohexanone, were investigated. The method of assessment is shown in Table 42. Besides, the results of the investigation are shown in Tables 43-45. As shown in Table 43, when the noxious-insect repellent composition contains a repellent compound in an amount of at least 90% by weight, it has been found that the stability of the lotion is questioned. Furthermore, it can be understood that the quantity of the repellent compound is preferred to be at most 20% by weight, in view of touch in use.

Table 42 Method of assessment

Solubility	Stability	Result of assessment
Soluble	Stable	○
Insoluble	Precipitated	×

Table 43

	Hydroxymethyl-menthol content (wt.%)					
		10%	20%	50%	90%	95%
0°C	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	×	×
Room temperature	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	×
40°C	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	○



Table 44

	2-Hydroxymethyl-2-butyl-cyclopentanol content (wt.%)					
		10%	20%	50%	90%	95%
0°C	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	×
Room temperature	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	×
40°C	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	○

Table 45

	2-(1-Hydroxyisopropyl)-5,6-dimethyl-cyclohexanone content (wt.%)					
		10%	20%	50%	90%	95%
0°C	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	×
Room temperature	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	×
40°C	Solubility	○	○	○	○	○
	Stability	○	○	○	○	○

Example 77

With the purpose of finding the lower limit of the content, hydroxymethyl-menthol, 2-hydroxymethyl-2-butyl-cyclopentanol and 2-(1-hydroxyisopropyl)-5,6-dimethyl-cyclohexanone were dissolved in a 40 wt.% ethanol aqueous solution, respectively. An hour after application, the noxious-insect repellency test was conducted. The percent repellencies are shown in Table 46. From these results, it has been found that the content of at least 0.1%, preferably at least 3%, by weight, of the repellent compound is required for achieving the initial activity and the durability of the effect.

Table 46

Content (wt.%)	0.05%	0.1%	1%	3%
Hydroxymethyl-menthol	18	48	78	92
2-Hydroxymethyl-2-butyl-cyclopentanol	×	24	60	88
2-(1-Hydroxyisopropyl)-5,6-dimethyl-cyclohexanone	×	30	70	94

(×: no repelling effect was found)

Industrial applicability

As explained above, the noxious-insect repellents according to the present invention exhibit an excellent  
5 noxious-insect repelling effect and durability. Besides, since they are substantially odorless, the noxious-insect repellents of the present invention do not give the users unpleasant feelings. Furthermore, the repellents of the invention, since they repel noxious-insects such as  
10 mosquitoes conveying pathogenic microbes, are effective for preventing malaria or other diseases, and, therefore, very useful.